

2 6.2.4.1 & 6.2.4.2 Short Term Conditions

~~6.2.4.1 Ventilation Averaging Period:~~ For spaces with intermittent provision of supply air and for systems with intermittent closure of the outdoor air intake the volume of outdoor air over any 1 hour period shall be equal to $V_{OAT} * 60$ minutes

~~6.2.4.2 Short Term Occupancy Conditions.~~ Where short term variations in occupancy occur, the design ventilation rate for a space may be based on the average occupancy over a time period T , determined by equation 6-5:

6.2.4.2 Short Term Conditions. Where a condition is of short duration, design may be based on the average condition over a time period T , determined by equation 6-5:

$$T = \frac{3v}{V_N} \quad (6-5)$$

where

v is the volume for which averaging is being applied, m^3 (ft^3).

V_N is the outdoor airflow rate that would result from equation 6-4 if averaging is not considered, L/s (cfm).

- 1 For spaces or buildings with intermittent occupancy:- The population is averaged over time T calculated above to use in calculating the steady state ventilation required to handle the varying occupancy. Time averaging of population may not be used in conjunction with demand controls that vary ventilation in response to occupancy.
- 2 For spaces with intermittent interruption of supply air, the volume of outdoor air supplied to the space over time T shall equal $V_{OA} * T$.
- 3 For systems with intermittent closure of the outdoor air intake, the volume of outdoor air intake over time T shall equal $V_{OAT} * T$

Typical Examples

Examine the rates table

Office building

$$R_{bav} = 0.06$$

$R_{pav} = 6$ (the effect of any spaces with different rates is small)

Elementary School

$$R_{bav} = 0.12 \text{ (a blend of } 50\% * 0.14 + 50\% 0.10)$$

$R_{pav} = 6$ (the effect of any spaces with different rates is small)